Morgan was a man of austere manners and strong self-will, it is a noteworthy fact, vouched for by his surviving partners, that in all the forty years of their association with him there has never been a controversy between them.

THE EAMLY PART OF HIS POLITICAL CARRER.

Mr. Morgan first took an active interest in polities in connection with the Whig party, and as a Whig he was elected, in the spring of 1849, a member of the Board of Assistant Alieurem. That body then consisted of highly respectable citizens, and Mr. Morgan's abilities were acknowledged by his election as president of the Board. He represented the Erifteenth Ward. In that year the city suffered the terrible visitation of a pestilinee in the form of the Fifteenth Ward. In that year the city suffered the terrible visitation of a pestilinee in the form of the figure of the fightly discontinuous of the fightly discount of the property of the State of dairy. Mr. Morgan remained to teathe with the dauger, and by his foresight and prudent measures did much to stay the ravages of the frightful discontinuous of the fight and the dauger, and by his foresight and prudent measures did much to stay the ravages of the Fightrul discontinuous of the fight and the dauger, and by his foresight and prudent measures did much to stay the ravages of the frightful discontinuous of the fightrul discontinuous of the fight of the fig appointed a Commissioner of Emigration, and this position he held until 1858.

Mr. Seward's fortunes as was all the decame a United States Senator ha listened to the advice of Mr. Seward until the storny time of Andrew Johnson's administration, when Mr. Seward held the effice of Secretary of State. At tha time Mr. Morgan ceased to heed Mr. Seward's coun

HIS SERVICES AS A WAR GOVERNOR. Governor Morgan's administration of the State Government was one of marked economy and suc-The credit of the State was improved, the debt was decreased, and the canals were strengthened and made to perform more efficient service. Notwithstanding the increased burdens imposed by the war, \$3,549,857 of the principal and interest of the State debt were paid during the last year of Mr. Morgan's administration. This amount was paid in specie at an increased expense of about \$1,000,000 to the though its revenues were not received in coin, which was at a premium. The Governor and Legislature held that the State should pay its debts in specie and not in depreciated payer currency. Mr. Morgan applied to the business of the State t e same ideas of honor and integrity that he followed in his prices business.

of honor and integrity that he followed in his private business.

Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, issued a proclamation on April 26, 1861, asserting that the property of citizens of Georgia was seized whenever found in the limits of the auti-siavery States, including New-York, and forbidding the citizens of Georgia to pay their indebtedness to any citizen of this State. In answer to this John A. Stevens, George S. Coe, John E. Williams and other bank presidents of this city sent a letter to Governor Morgan, asserting that the statements of Governor Brown were false, and that the banks of this city continued to pay all drafts against funds deposited by banks and bankers of the South. In reply, Governor Morgan said: Morgan said :

ernor Morgan said:

The sterling uprightness of the bankers of New-York City is widely known. Their sensitiveness is, therefore, natural under the circumstances, and it is but proper that they should meet with a prompt and broad denial the loose and ill-lounded assertions of his Excellency the Governor of Georgia. The position taken by you that business obligations must be respected as well now as in business obligations must be respected as well now as in business of loyal States. Rebellion affords, neither at the North nor south, an excuse for repudiation by individuals or corporations, and when the excitement which now disturbs the country shall have been allayed no one will have the courage to plead as a reason for disregarding his obligations.

It was the application of such sturdy principles as these throughout his career that enabled Governor Morgan to retain the respect principles as that enabled Governor Morgan to retain the respect and esteem of his political opponents as well as of his associates. He left the State in a more prosperous financial condition at the close of his four years' administration than he found it, notwithstanding the payment of its obligations in commat a time when gold was at 30 per cent premium, and the fact that disburgements for State war expenditures had reached \$10,000,000, making with town and county subscriptions fully \$20,000,000 paid by the people of this state for bounties and for the support of the families of tro-ps up to December 31, 1862. Governor Morgan watched legislation carefully, and his vetoes averaged from fifty to sixty a year.

sixty a year.
As a "War Governor" he took rank with Andrew As a "War Governor" he took rank with Andrew and Morton. It was apparent at the beginning of his second term that the "inspending countie." was near at hand. The Legislature was convened annot considerable alarm for the safety of the Union on the part of all except the leaders of the Republican party, who truly declared that nothing had been done as yet immical to the rights of the South. The count of the State election had given the Republicans a majority of 72 in the Legislature. The Governer was disposed to be more conciliatory than the members. In his message he may define dury of all State Legislatures to act with modern ion and compliation, saying:

great eathusiasm. On March 22 the police of this city seized a quan-

Lam for continuing this war to the cut without quali-cation or condition, with all the force we have in the eld, with all we can raise by voluntary enlistment, and for that, if need be, by a conscription embracing all lasses and descriptions of persons of proper age.

classes and descriptions of persons of proper age.

Governor Morgan did not attend the proposed meeting and nothing ever came of it. To the end of his term he remained engrossed in the legitimativors of his position, and the thanks of the President and Secretary of War were frequently tendered to him. The exigencies of his office during a fine of civil war required a vast increase of labor, but the large experience of Mr. Morgan in great private enterprises had fitted from to manage his official affairs with perfect order and admirable system. During the twenty months of his administration in time of war he raised and forwarded from this State 223,000 men.

time of war he raised and forwarded from this State 223,000 men.

As commissioner, under act of the Legislature, after the expiration of his term of office as Governor, Mr. Morran completed the work of putting New-York Harbor in a state of defence. Governor Seymour and Controlier Robinson were his fellow-commissioners, but they resigned to him entire control of the appropriation of \$1,000,000 made for that purpose. He devised schemes to attain the objects of the legislative act, and put them in operation at a cost of only \$6,000. The remaining \$994,000 he handed back to the Trensury.

LABORS IN THE SENATE AND FOR THE REPUBLICAN

PARTY.
In the State Convention of 1862, Mr. Morgan was ot a candidate for re-election as Governor. ral James S. Wausworth was nominated, but he was defeated by Horatio Seymour. The Legislature elected that year, however, was Republican, and it chose the ex-Governor to succeed Preston King in the United States Senate for the term ending on March 4, 1869. As Senator he served on the Committees on Commerce, Manufacturing, the Pacific Railroads, Military Affairs, Finance, and Mines and Mining, and was chairman of the Joint Committee Mining, and was chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. On the retirement of Mr. Fessenden from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in 1865, the position was offered to Mr. Morgan, who declined it, and the place went to Hugh McCuiloch. He voted with the minority on President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and acted with the party in the measures which were prominent in the XXXIXth and XLth Congresses, voting for the immeachment of President Johnson is prominent in the XXXIXII and ALIR Congresses, voting for the impeachment of President Johnson ir March, 1868. He was a working rather than a talk-ing Senator; yet when occasien demanded it he could speak in a powerful and lucid manner, his strong common sense proving more effective than

could speak in a powerful and lucid manner, his strong common sense proving more effective than what is often called eloquence.

In 1869 Mr. Morgan was defeated for relection to the Senate after a somewhat bitter contest with ex-Governor Fenton, who was elected. This marked the transfer of the supremacy in the Republican party in the State from the element represented by Mr. Morgan and his associates to that represented by Mr. Fenton and his friends. Afterward when there was a break between Mr. Fenton and President Grant, Rosco-Conking, who was then a United States Senater, became the leader of the Administration forces and the dispenser of political patronage.

After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Morgan made the tour of Europe.

After his retirement from the Senate After his retirement from of Furope, Mr. Morgan made the tour of Furope, He was chairman of the Republican National Committee in the Grant canvass of 1872, and this position he continued to fill until 1876. In that year, before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, his before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, his tion be constnued to fill until 1876. In that year, before the meeting of the Cincinnant Convention, his before the meeting of the Cincinnant Convention his convention to the rights of the State election had give the Republisher. The Government of the State election had give the Republisher that the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention that the Convention the Convention of the State election had give the Republisher than the Convention that the C

within the Republican party, but showed much zeal for the success of its principles. Of late he retired from all direct participation in politics, but he con-tinued to occupy himself diligently with business matters.

HIS FAMILY AND ESTATE. In 1833 Mr. Morgan married Miss Eliza M. Waterman, the daughter of Henry Waterman, a merchant of high standing and sterling qualities, in Hartford. Mrs. Morgan, who survives him, was in all things a worthy helpmate for her huband. He did all things a worthy helpmate for her huband. He did not hesitate to take her counsel as to many of his most important steps in poli ical life, and some share of his success in this as well as in other matters was due to her sagacity, wise judgment and prudence. It is said to have been due to her advice that he did not burden himself with the duties and responsibilities of the Cabinet position offered him by President Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan had only one child, who grew up to be Dr. Edwin C. Mergan and died in October. 1881, leaving an only son, Edwin D. Morgan, jr. This granuson was associated as co-trustee in several important trusts with the ex-Governor and will doubtless be his principal legatec, his mother having died a few months after her husband.

Edwm D. Morgan, jr. This granuson was assistented as co-trusted in several important trusts with the ex-Governor and will doubtless be his principal legatee, his mother having died a few months after her husband.

In appearance the ex-Governor was tall, dignified and well propertioned, with gray hair and side whiskers, and with a somewhat aristocratic bearing. His features was large and noticeable, and the general expression of his counterance indicated great strength of character. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club.

Ex-Governor Morgan's estate is variously estimated at frem \$7.000,000 to \$12,000,000. He was for years lartely interested in the Western Union Telegraph Company, being a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Direction. He was also a director of New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railrood, of the National Bank of Commerce, and of the United States Prast Company. Perbaps one-third of his property consists of real estate in this city, Newport and Washington. He also had a handsome house and grounds in Newport, where he spent his summers. His home in this city at No. 411 Fifth-ave, is a substantially built brick house on one of the finest sites on Murray Hill. Plain externally, it is convenient, spacious and bandsomely fitted inside and contains many variable paintings. For years Mr. Morgan was the most widely known and most influential member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, whose house of worship at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-seventhest, is directly epoposite his residence. It was largely through his influence that the oresent pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adams, now dead, but then present pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry J.Van Dyke, jr., was brought here from Newport, where he was occupying the pulpit of a Congressitional church. In March, 1880, the residence of a new library building. The seminary being on leased ground, the trustees decided to creet new buildings on ground own few few for the possibility of the destruction of the possibility of the possibility of the and contrar Pork. Unot the extending of low concession and Lepsztater with a position A Countsistence of Engangles, and this position A Countsistence of Engangles, and the property of the County of

ness for perturne led bun to take many of them ness for perturne led bun to take many of them these, withhold, he kept up his home in Nead there, withhold a generous sympathy with young arry productions. The sculptor St. Gaudens owed to limb his first commission of importance, and the result, a marble figure of "Hawatha," now ornaments the hall of the Fifth-ave, manson. He nesh his influence, too, to secure for the same artist the commission for the bronze status of Admirul Farragut crected recently in Madisus Square, the was liberal with his pictures in the matter of loans, and is the Centennial Loan Exhibition held hince in 1876 or pay of the Sain eight, during the hince in 1876 or pay of the Sain eight, duri

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 13.-Private Louis P. Haven, Troop B, 6th Cavalry, now at San Diego Bar-racks, California, is transferred to Company A, 8th Infactry, stationed at that post. The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Pague, 15th Infantry, January 5, 1883, has been further exended one month. Leave of absence for eight month to take effect April 15, 1883, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, with permission to go beyond the seas, has been granted Captain Edward Maguire,

Corps of Engineers.

Licatemat-Commander Thomas Perry has been or dered as Assistant Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District; Chaplain Wesley O. Holway to the trainingship New-Hampshire, on March 1; Chaplain Henry H Clark has been detached from the New-Hampshire on Marca 1 and placed on waiting orders; Naval Cadet

Wallace N. Proctor has resigned. Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Naviga tion, has received a cable message from Commander George Dewey, commanding the Juniata, dated Malia. February 12, as tollows; "Am in hespital. Liver ab-cess doing well. Medical survey determines cannot contisue cruise." Commander P. F. Harrington has been de-tached from duty at the Navai Academy and ordered to relieve Commander Dewey of the command of the

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE AND THE TARIFF. LEGISLATION NOT PROBABLE-THE METAL SCHED-ULE NEARLY FINISHED-A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The House is looking to the Senate bill as the only possible means of securing tariff legislation, and many Representatives do not regard the prospect as very favorable. Some of them are disturbed by the question of constitutional prerogative involved, and they hesitate to give their consent to to the making a precedent under which the House shall waive or abandon one of its cherished rights under the Constitution. "I contess that this question troubles me a great deal," said Mr. Reed this afternoon; "I do not see how the House can properly waive its constitutional rights, although the exigency appears to be a pressing one,"

There is still another difficulty which must be overome before the Senate bil can be touched by tac House. As that bill now stands it is extremely objectionable to a majority of the Republican Representatives, despite the reversal by the Senate in some important respects of own action in Committee of the Whole, And yet there is a strong fear that the Democrats would be joined by enough Republicans to carry a motion to concur in the Senate amendments. It is presty certain that unless the Republicans can feel sure that a majority of the House will vote to nonconcur, they will not allow a vote to be taken on a motion to concur at all. A canvass of the House was begun this afternoon to ascertain how Republicans stand on the question.

The proceedings of the Committee of the Whole

were made somewhat exciting at one time to-day

Washington, Feb. 13,-When the Revenue Tar-

off bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, the pending question was on the amendment proposed last evening by Mr. Morrill reducing from 5-100 to 4-100 of a cent a pound the additional duty to be paid on sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard, for every degree or fraction of a degree above 75 degrees, as shown by the polariscope. Mr. Bayard moved to amend so as to make the duty on sugar testing 75 degrees by the polariscope \$1 40 per 100 pounds, adding 4 cents per 100 pounds for every edditional degree until No. 13 Dutch standard is reached. This, he said, would be equivalent to No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard, 3 cents per pound. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Morrill the vote on sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 was reconsidered, and the rate was made 2 50-100 cents per pound. No changes were made in the cotton schedule. On motion of Mr. McPherson jute, which had been struck out in the Committee of the Whole, was restored at the rate in the bill-\$15 per ton. Jute butts were left to go upon the free list. The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole in relation to manufactures of jute were made to conform to this action, but the amendment laying a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on manufactures of jute butts, or manufactured articles of which they shall be the component of chief value, was agreed to. Mr. Conger moved to strike out the paragrapa embracing seines, but on motion of Mr. Sewell the paragraph was amended so as to read "seines, seine and gilling twines, 25 per cent ad valorem," and Mr. Conger withdrew his motion. On Mr. Platt's motion the tobacco schedule was taken up. As a substitute for

per pound." After a discussion in which Messra. Withams, Jones (Fia.), Hawley and Call took part, the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 35; navs, 18. The Senare resumed the consideration of the wool schedule. The value of wools of the first class at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, on which a duty of 10 cents per pound is laid, having neen fixed in the Committee of the Whole at 32 cents or less per pound, was restored to 30 cents or less, as in the original bill. The remaining amendments in this schedule were agreed to to.

A RIVER AND HARBOR BILL REPORTED. EARLY FIGHT MILLIONS ASKED FOR-SOME OF THE ITEMS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Chairman Page reported the River and Harbor bill to-day without any flourish of trumpets. The omission may have been because Mr. Page is not so proud of this bill as he was of the last one, which was considerably more than twice as big, and it may have been because he is not quite so sure the House will pass any River and Harbor bill at this session. The bill makes an appropriation of \$7,937,000 and is based upon estimates amounting to \$33,889,000. The Secretary of War sent a communication to

the House five or six weeks ago in which he named

a number of works for which appropriations were

made in the last River and Harbor act, and regarding which he remarked that the "results of substantial benefit to general commerce were so obscure and apparently insignificant as to vindicate the doubt on the part of the House" whether any appropriation ought to be made. In regard to twenty-four of the works thus specified by the Secretary of War, Mr. Page's committee appears to entertain no doubt, for they are included in the bill reported to-day, and altogether call for a further appropriation of \$214,500-\$60,000 of which is for the Sacramento River alone. This river flows through Chairman Page's district and ought not to be neglected. More than twothirds of the last appropriation, however, is unexpended. Some of the other items on the objectionable list are: Cheesequakes Creek, famous in the history of river and harbor bills, which is to have \$7,000 for its foot-deep and three-mileslong channel; Matawan Creek, \$4,000; South River, \$10,000, and Woodbridge Creek, which received \$5,000 in the last bill, although it had never been examined by any officer the Engineer Corps, is of the Engineer Corps, 18 to have \$1,000. These streams are all in New-Jersey, and Miles Ross is a member of the Commerce Committee. Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, is also a member of the same committee, and four rivers and harbors in that State get \$24,000. The harbors of Huron and Port Clinton, Ohio, are to receive \$9,000. Mr. Townsend is a member of the committee. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, is another member, and the Leonardtown, and Upper Water passages are to receive \$3,000 and \$5,000 respectively. Some of the principal items of the bill are the following: For the general improvement of the Mississippi River, \$2,150,000; for unprovement from \$4. Pail to and including Des Moines Rapids, \$255,000; Delaware Breakwater, \$65,000; Baltimore Harbor, \$175,000; Charleston Harbor, \$100,000; Savannah Harbor, \$150,000; Baltimore Harbor, \$175,000; Charleston Harbor, \$100,000; Calabsorz, \$12,200; Oswego, \$30,000; Mobile, \$100,000; Aransas Pass and Bay, Texas, \$100,000; Charleston, \$200,000; Chenego, \$75,000; Milwantsee, \$50,000; Oakland, Cal., \$80,000; St. John's River, Fla., \$100,000; Rainsaware, \$150,000; Baltimore Harbor, Fla., \$100,000; Chenego, \$75,000; St. John's River, Fla., \$100,000; Missouri River from its month to sour City, \$350,000; Saginaw River, \$150,000; Saginaw River, \$150,000; Baltimore from its month to sour City, \$350,000; Saginaw River, \$15,000; Barlingion, Vt., \$4,000; Nantucket, Mass., \$5,000; Newburtyport, bass., \$20,000; Plymonth, Mass., \$1,000; Provincetown, Mass., \$1,000; Barlingion, Vt., \$4,000; Nantucket, Mass., \$5,000; Raritan Bay, N.J., \$20,000; Connecticut, \$15,000; Harbor, River, Conn., \$10,000; Mifford, Conn., \$3,000, New-Haven, Conn., \$50,000; channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey, \$25,000; Raritan Bay, N.J., \$20,000; Connecticut, \$15,000; Harbor, River, Connecticut, \$15,000; Harbor, River, Connecticut, \$15,000; Harbor, River, Connecticut, \$25,000; Harbor, River, N.J., \$3,000; Hudson River, N.Y., \$1,000; Saginaware, River, N.J., \$50,000; Raritan River, N.J., \$10,000; Shewsbury River, \$1,000. These streams are all in New-Jersey, and Miles Ross is a member of the Commerce Committee.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR FERRY. COMMENTS IN WASHINGTON-THE SENATOR RE-SOLVES TO MAINTAIN SILENCE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, of dishonorable conduct in business matters attracted general attention here to-day in view of the statement credited to ex-Governor Baldwin, of Detroit, to the effect that Mr. Ferry had deceived him by giving two deeds of trust to the same piece of property. Ex-Governor Badwin's statement, as reported in a De-troit dispatch to a Philadelphia paper, is that in 1877 Senator Ferry asked for financial ac commodation from the Second National Bank of Detroit, of which Mr. Baldwin is president. The two men are old friends. Mr. Ferry represented that his firm was worth \$1,000,000, and that he wished to open a running account with the bank, giving Mr. Baldwin as security a deed or deeds of trust on property in Cook County, Ill., and Grand Haven, Mich., for \$25,000 in all. The proposition being accepted, the deeds were made out, but not recorded, on Mr. Ferry's suggestion that to do so might embarrass the firm, and the Senator borrowed

in all \$20,000, which he still owes. A few weeks ago Mr. Baldwin decided that, in view of the condition of the firm's affairs, he ought to record the deeds for the protection of the bank. He was astonished to be informed from Chicago that while his deed was dated November 17, 1877. another deed was on file for the same piece of property to Cutter & White, and dated December 27, 1882. Mr. Baidwin is reported as saying that no ordinary language would do justice to Senator Ferry's action. A Michigan Representative confirmed this, to-day, saying that if all this was true, as it seemed to be, it was a "cruel thing." Mr. Baldwin was one of the kindest-hearted men alive and Mr. Ferry had made use of their old friendship to deceive him.

A TRIBUNE correspondent made several attempts to see Senator Ferry to-day but without success. He called at the National Hotel, sent up his card, and was informed that Senator Ferry was not in and was undoubtedly at the Capitol, where he has not been for several days. Going to the Capitol, it was found that the Senator was not in his seat and his secretary said that he presumed he was at the hotel. A second attempt to find the Senator at the hotel about two hours later met with no better success, and the waiter brought down stairs without saying where he got it the information that the Senate had not adabout 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to, Mr. journed yet. A number of correspondents had like Morrill moved to make the duty on sugars above experiences. Mr. Fox, Senator Ferry's secretary, said that the Senator did not intend to make any statement about his business affairs until the Senatorial election had been disposed of. He had no books, papers or other data with him by which to be guided, and if he once began making statements he would be drawn by his opponents into a long newspaper controversy which they would use to his injury. He had business connections in Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago and Utah, and it was not possible that he should enter into such a controversy without having his papers at hand. He preferred to remain silent for the time and bear the consequences rather than to make any statement while the Senatorial contest was in progress.

The general comment made upon this position i that while Senator Ferry would not be able to deal with intricate questions concerning his business without the aid of his books, it ought to be possible for him to say whether he gave the deeds for the same piece of property or not, and that his interests cannot be so large as to prevent him from remembering how that matter, which was tobacco schedule was taken up. As a substitute for the paragraph struck out in Committee of the Whole and the succeeding paragraph, Mr. Platt offered the following, which, he said, was satisfactory to the cigar manufacturers and would be, he thought, satisfactory to the tobacco growers also: "Leaf tobacco, of which 85 per cent is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, 75 cents per pound; if stemmed, \$100

Ferry's secretary showed the afternoon the original of the following telegram, which he said and been sent voluntarily to the Senator:

To T. W. FERRY, Washington.

As hold-ra of the papers of the Ottawa Iron Works, indosed Ferry Brothers, of which so much has been elegraphed East, we have never suspected any improper motives of Senator Ferry.

M. Holmes, Furnace Company.

Michigan Representatives say the fact that Mr. Ferry held his own in the batteting to-day is without significance. They say that a good many of Ferry's susporters, white vottes for him, are busy trying to make combinations for the election of some other man. The man for whom the greatest push is being made now is Thomas W. Palmer, a wealthy lumberman. The opinion is general that Mr. Ferry cannot possibly be elected.

THE ROLLINS AMENDMENT MODIFIED.

Washington, Feb. 13 .- The amendment to the Naval bill proposed to-day by Mr. Rollins differs somewhat from teat offered by him several days ago, though the results sought to be obtained are substantially the same. It provides for the appeintment by the President of nine officers of high rank on either the active or retired list who shall, on October, 1, 1883, thoroughly scrutistize the active list of the navy, and shall select therefrom 6 rear-admirals, 10 commod res, 40 captains, 80 commanders, 70 lieute ant commanders, 240 licutenants, 70 masters, 70 ensigns, 100 midsatpmen, 10 medical directors, 10 medical inspectors, 45 surgeons, 85 assistant and passed assistant surgeons, 8 pay directors, 8 pay inspect r., 35 paymasters, 15 passed assistant paymasters, 10 assistant paymasters, 5 chief eagineers with the relative rank of captain, 10 chief engineers with the relative rank of com mander, 40 chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or heutenant, 55 passed assistant engineers and 35 assistant engineers with the relative rank for each as now fixed by law, 12 chaplains, 6 pro essors of mathematics, 8 naval constructors, 4 assistant naval constructors, 3 civil engineers, 30 boatswains, 30 gunners, 30 carpenters and 20 salinakers, to be relatined on the active list of the Navy to discharge the current duties of the service under the law and regulations governing it; and aid there now on said list shall be considered supernumerary, and shall be placed on a separate its, not cettified to promotion and with leave of absence psy, but subject to be ordered to service with the proper pay of their grade only in time of war; and they shall return en reaching the retiring age, of their grade, or at any time octore reaching that age on their own application; and the officers so retained as above provided shall be entitled to their promotion after proper service and examination, as vacancies may occur, without regard to the officers remaining on the supernumerary list, provided that all officers of the navy shall be retired on reaching sixty-two years of age. relative rank for each as now fixed by law, 12 chapl ins,

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Washington, Feb. 13. -In the Senate to-day Mr. McPherson presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey remonstrating against the transfer of the of New-Jersey remonstrating against the transfer of the Life saving Service to the Navy Department. A Joint resolution was reported and passed to admit free of duty a monument to General Washington, to be imported by the Society of the Cincinnati, for Fairmount Park, Phila-delphia. A resolution was agreed to directing the Secre-tors of the Navy to transport tary of the Navy to transmit as soon as possible copies of the advertisements and notices published by his order of Angust 5 and November 7, 1882, and of the letter of the Secretary of the Navy of January 29, 1883, to the Naval Advisory Board, and of the report and proceedings of said Board touching plans, models and desicns of ves-sels, or any parts thereof; the order appointing the same and the names of the members, officers and employes authorized by the act of August 5, 1882.

Mr. Sewell presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. McPherson, re-elected a Senator from New-Jersey. The President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Commercial Exchange of Chicago, requesting the passage of a fair, just and equitable bankrupt law. Mr. Kellogg introduced two bills to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River. Mr. Van Wyck, in behalf of the Committee on Public Lands, su-mitted a report to accompany his bill theretofore favorably reported from that committee) to release to any State, county or municipality all equity and interest that the United States may have by reason of the neglect or refusal of any railroad company to pay costs of locating and selecting

road company to pay costs of locating and selecting lands conated by act of Congress in and to lands sold and to be sold by States, counties or municipalities for non-pay ment of taxes by any railroad company.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Lyucu, the Senare bill was passed authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company to examine and audit all claims against the company, and to pay all dividends due on accounts which have been presented since August 21, 1881. A bill was passed authorizing the appointment of Edward Bellows as a paymaster in the Navy. The Senate bill was onseed granting the right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company through the Fort Smith, Aikansas, unifurly reservation. A resolution was offered and referred amending the rules of the House so as to provide that during the remainder of the session it shall be in order for thirty minutes after the reading of the journal for the speaker to recognize members to ask unanimous consent for the passage of bills, and regulating the manner in which such recognition shall be made. Mr. Hill, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill to suppress the transmission of obscene writings through the malls. Referred.

THE SHIPPING BILL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 13. - The charges against | Washington, Feb. 13.-The Senate Commerce Committee has nearly concluded its consideration of the House Shipping bill and will report it without material change, except in section 13. This has the effect of abolishing the Shipping Commission A majority of the committee will recommend that this section be stricken out, but a minority report will probably be made by Senator Vest.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Washington, Feb. 13.-The question as to whom payment should be made on called Government bonds, which bonds had been bequeathed to a person for life with succession to parties specified, has just been decided by Controll T Lawrence. A testator bequesthed certain bonds to his danghter for her use during her life, and after her death to her children, or in default of these to parties specified. The bonds became fue, and the daughter asked the Secretary of the Treasury to whom payment should be made. The inquiry was referred to Judge Lawrence, who holds that payment cannot be made to the daughter hand in the will, but should be made to in trustee appointed by the proper court of equity, on a trust to invest the proceds of the bonds, pay the profits to the daughter during her life to preserve the fund, and on her death to pay it over to the final legates.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1883. In the Star Route trial to day several witnesses were xamined relative to the Rawlins-White River route. Rear-Admiral Nichols is noting as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Mr. Chandler, who left here this morning for Hartford, to attend the funeral of ex-Gov-ernor Jewell.

The Assay Commission will meet in Philadelphia tomorrow morning. The President has appointed Pro-fessor Chaudier, of Lehigh University, a member of the

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the preference right of a person who secures cancellation of

a homestead entry is a purely personal one, belonging to the contest at only and dies with him. The Controller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to begin business: The First National Bank of Weilington, Kan., capital \$50,000; the Utah

National Bank of Ogden, U. T., capital \$100.000; the First National Bank of Mexico, Mo., capital \$50,000. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum total values of the exports of perforem and perfolem products in December, 1882, were \$2,952,914, and in December, 1881, \$4,140,430; for the twelve months ended December 31, 1882, \$44,623,074, and for the pre-ceding twelve months, \$48,556,103.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was of short duration. No questions of importance were considered. Sec-retaries Frelinghuysen, Teller and Lincoln, and Attorney-General Brewster were present. General Grant visited the President in company with the Secretary of State and remained during a portion of the meeting.

General Grant, Commissioner Trescot and the Secre-tary of State appeared before the Senate Committee en Foreign Relations this morning to explain and advocate the provisions of the Mexican reciprocity treaty.

eral Grant's remarks were substantially identical with his atterances in New-York City. The others agreed with the General in his statements. Treasurer Giffillan has received a postal card from Philadelphia containing the following in regard to the new 5-cent pieces: "If you add the 'cents' to that new coin do add common cents, and restore, also, that motto, 'In God we Trust,' that was stamped on our coinage in the darkest days of the late war. Do not go back on the old record."

Senator Blair, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has received a number of letters from representative French Canadians now living in New-England, in which they emphatically deny the assertion made by F. K. Fester that their meral and intel-lectual standard is lower than that of other New-England wage workers, and ask to be heard by the committee.

The Postmaster General's response to the Senate resolution of inquiry concerning expenditure for the ocean mail service shows that in the fiscal years from 1848 to 1882, both inclusive, the total amount paid by the United States for transporting mails to foreign countries was \$31,204,467, or which \$24,911,558 was paid to companies owning steamers or other vessels sailing under the American flag.

KILLED WHILE COUPLING CARS.

August Beach, age thirty-five, of Port Jervis, was killed at the Warren Street Crossing, Jersey City, of the Pennsylvania Road, while coupling cars, last night